MADISON-AVE. AND SOTH-ST.—Day and Even Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Legal Wreck NIBLO'S—S—Mathias Sandorf.

PALMER'S—S:15—Coquelin-Hading.

POLO GROUNDS—4—Busebail

STAR THEATRE—S—Zig Zac.

STANDARD THEATRE——Phillip Herne.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE—S—The Quick or the Dead.

JATH-ST THEATRE—S—Factuation. 14TH-ST. THEATRE.—S- Fascination. 3D-AVENUE AND 63D-ST—American Institute Fair. 4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-St.—Gettysburg.

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HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, No. 91 Fifth Avenue,

New-York, October 6, 1888. The Republican National Committee will pay Twenty-five Thousand Dollars for information resulting in the arrest and conviction of any persons guilty of violating the election laws in the impending National election, in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, by false or illegal registration. This sum to be dis-

tributed as follows: \$2,000 for the first conviction, \$1,000 for the second. \$500 for the third. \$250 for each subsequent conviction until the sum above mentioned is exhausted.

CERTIFICATION.

J. S. FASSETT.

Secretary.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK, Capital, \$200,000. Surplus, \$200,000. Cor. Sixth-ave. and Twenty-third-st.,

New-York, October 6, 1888. I hereby certify that the amount of \$25,000 specified in the foregoing offer of reward is on deposit in the Garfield National Bank, subject to withdrawal on the conditions named.

M. S. QUAY,

Chairman.

TRIBONE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBE 105.

1 year. 6 year. 5 year. 5 year. 6 year. Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York, Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1888.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Foreign.-Great destruction to property and much loss of life from storms have taken place in China and Japan, == The yacht Coronet reached Yokohama on September 17 on its voyage around the world. ____ A further examination of Professor Geffeken has been ordered. === The English Currency Commission will make a divided report, six members favoring the gold and six the bi-metallic standard. === It is reported that Premier Floquet will resign from the French Cabinet owing to disputes over his Revision bill.

Congress.-Both branches in session. - The Senate: The debate on the Senate Tariff bill was opened by Mr. Allison; Mr. Vance replied. ==== The House: Mr. Mason, of Illinois, made a vain attempt to have the Committee on Banking and Currency discharged from further consideration of his resolution of inquity into the alleged loaning of public funds to certain favored banks.

Domestic.-Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, took the oath of office as Chief Justice of the United States at Washington. === There were fifty new cases and four deaths from yellow fever in Jacksonville. ___ Mr. Blaine made two brief addresses to the workingmen of Grand Rapids, Mich. General Harrison had to shake hands, but escaped the necessity of making a speech. - A few cars drawn by horses were used on the lines affected by the strike in Chicago. Wheat fell five cents in the Chicago market. Warner Miller made a speech in Geneseo, N. Y. = The intercollegiate tennis tournament began at New-Haven.

City and Suburban .- Francis W. Williams, the senior member of the arm of Williams, Black & Co., brokers, that suspended payment recently and settled all claims the next day, committed suicide at the Grand Union Hotel = Andrew Carnegie. recently returned from Europe, talked about the steel rail industry and the issues involved in the present campaign; no such thing, he says, as a steel rail trust. ____ A large vote was polled in the Asser,bly Districts at the Republican primaries; harmony prevailed in all districts. === The property of "The Star" was attached for debts aggregating \$14,903 12. Efforts made to secure a large and honest registration to-day in New-York and Brooklyn. = A suit was begun by the Attorney-General to annul the charter of the Havemeyer and Elder Sugar Refining Co. === The Pittsburg ball team defeated the New-York nine, 3 to 2, and Brooklyn beat Cleveland, 7 to 1. ___ The winners at Jerome Park were Banner Bearer, Firenzi, Diable. Badge, Kalcolah, Huntress. . Gaudaur won the first day's prize in the read-sculling contest, which was continued at Madison Square Stocks only moderately active; fluctuations irregular with decided bent toward

appreciation, and closing strong. The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 44; average, 50 1-2.

Not a single contest marked the Republican primaries in this city yesterday. This was not because of a lack of interest in politics, since in several of the districts an uncommonly large vote was cast. It betokens a degree of harinating conventions are strong and representa-

body is to devolve the important duty of naming the winning ticket in the local contest.

Governor Hill made his bid for the labor vote in a speech at the Cooper Union last night The special grievance of laboring men against the Governor is his failure to sign the Electoral Reform bill, and a large part of his speech was devoted to explaining and apologizing for his course. There was little in his remarks that is new. He insisted that he was in favor of electoral reform, and quoted with approval the plank of the Democratic State platform on the subject, which may mean something or nothing. He accused the Republicans of bad faith in passing the Saxton bill, and was especially severe in his criticism of the proposition to amend it after its enactment. Every reasonable man knows that in a radical reform like this perfection cannot be reached at a single bound. The Saxton bill was a beginning, and a good one.

For the citizens of New-York this is the first day of registration. In Brooklyn it is the second day, and the last but one. The final opportunity to register in that city will be given on October 23. In New-York there are three more days-October 17, 26 and 27. This is a duty that cannot be neglected by any one desiring to vote, and it cannot prudently be postponed. Let every Republican in these two big cities improve the earliest opportunity. Sickness, absence, pressing engagements or other circumstances may interfere with your plans when the next day comes round. Don't trust to the future. Act without delay. The hours for registering in this city are from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., and the places will be found by reference to the ninth, tenth and eleventh pages of this issue of THE TRIBUNE. In Brooklyn the registration officers are on duty from 7 to 10 a. m. and from 3 to 10 p. m.

AN INDECENT EXHIBITION.

The appearance of Judge Thurman at Washington as the special advocate of the Pan-Electric gamblers is the most indecent performance of the political canvass. This may be said without reference to that disputed question of legal ethics, whether a lawyer is justified or not in taking a case which he knows to be fraudulent. Casuistry, by which learned apologists of the bar seek to vindicate a lawyer's right to do everything in his power for a client even when he knows the case to be indefensible on moral grounds, may not satisfy high-minded and scrupulous men; but the practice is so common that an ordinary practitioner may not be professionally discredited thereby. Judge Thurman might properly have declined in the first instance to be retained in the telephone suit, especially as it was notorious that the Administration was intent not so much upon securing his legal services as upon making use of his name and reputation in a desperate attempt to cover up an infamous Cabinet scandal. If he took a low professional view of the case in accepting the Government brief, he was justified possibly by the ethics of current legal practice. He is now, however, something more than the hired advocate retained for political reasons in an indefensible cause. He is a candidate for Vice-President, nominated by his party, and deliberately selected in the first instance by the President himself. The impropriety and indecency of his appearance in the case at this time while he and the President hold the relations to it and to Attorney-General Garland which they do, are palpable and do not admit of explanation or defence.

With Judge Thurman in court, retained on their behalf, the Southern ring of telephone speculators is banking on the name and influence of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President. It adheres to the last to the policy which it has pursued from the beginning. The Rogers family owned patents which had no marketable value. Out of a paper capital of \$5,000,000 they gave away \$3,500,000 in return for names and influence that would enable them to sell a wild-cat stock which no one would look at on its merits. Blocks of this stock were peddled on the floors of both houses of Congress and taken by Democrats only. Senator Garland received a large quantity of it, and gave in return for it a legal opinion respecting non-infringement. This opinion was advertised, although the company had received from Mr. Marble, formerly Commissioner of Patents, a decisive refutation of it. Credulous investors were induced by this opinion to buy stock, the receipts for which Mr. Garland and his associates divided among themselves after limiting at the outset to \$150 individual liability for the gift stock. Banking on Mr. Garland's name as a lawyer and a statesman was fairly profitable. The coparceners raked in \$35,000 in hard cash.

When the company was sued for infringement in defiance of Mr. Garland's opinion that the patents did not infringe, this peculiar system of banking was carried into the Department of Justice. He was then Attorney-General and had not parted with his gift stock. Several of his Pan-Electric associates held important posts in the Department of the Interior, and they had not parted with their gift stock. The confederates determined to bank upon the Government's name long enough to force the Bell Company to compromise with them. With this end in view they made a secret contract with the National Improved Telephone Company, and obtained the support of the Department of Justice, at the head of which was their own colleague with \$1,000,000 of gift stock in his private safe. The terms of the contract prove that a "strike" against the Bell Company was meditated under pressure of Government intervention. With precipitate haste and in defiance of law they secured permission to bring suit when and as they liked. They had no public end in view. They simply meant to bleed a great corporation with the aid of the Department of Justice. They expected the Attorney-General to prostitute his public functions for mercenary and private ends. He was one of them, and they banked

on him freely. This infamous plot was exposed; but the suit was abandoned only to be begun again under advice from the Department of the Interior, which was fairly swarming with Pan-Electric speculators. Litigation was unnecessary, since every question of law and of fact was already before the United States Supreme Court; but it was continued in the private interests of the Attorney-General and his fellow jobbers and strikers. Expensive counsel were retained. Judge Thurman among others, the conspirators still persevering in the policy of banking upon Democratic statesmen of high reputation. Twice mony in the party that gives promise of the the Government counsel have been thrown out best results as to the National, State and Iccal of court; the United States Supreme Court has elections. The delegates chosen to the nom- decided every issue involved in the telephone patents; yet the suit is continued, and one

rises in his place to argue the case before a court that has already disposed of it, the Southern telephone jobbers are banking upon his name and the Government is paying the costs.

Even if Judge Thurman were arguing this case simply as a lawyer of national reputation his position would be most unenviable. As the candidate of his party for Vice-President. it becomes most humiliating and indecent. It is bad enough to have as a candidate for reelection a President who could deliberately condone Mr. Garland's flagrant offences against public morals and retain him in his Cabinet; who could honor with his confidence Senator Harris, General Johnston, ex-Commissioner Atkins and the remaining Pan-Electric confederates; who could promote to a seat on the Supreme Bench the man advising the institution of the Government suit in the interest of with another judicial office the Democratic cussion in the House of the reports on the telephone investigation; and who could sanction a wasteful and unnecessary litigation for the President's own candidate for Vice-Presi and groom, it is stated, were compelled to cling dent should be placed on exhibition as the hire- to the ropes above the basket to keep out of the ling of the same gift enterprise which has not | water. only banked upon but fairly bankrupted the reputation of every one connected with the Administration.

HOW WAGES ARE RAISED.

An old sophism, which has been logically smashed a hundred times, is almost the only weapon left the Democrats in the argument about wages this year. In some protected countries, they say, wages are lower than in a free-trade country; in some protected States twice as high as in other protected States; therefore, the tariff does not raise wages at all. Even a shallow mind ought to perceive that the assumed facts in no way support this conclusion.

Down the deep gorge of the New and Kanawha rivers there rushes a volume of water height. In ordinary stages of water the narrow channel is not half filled, but even then of a baseball game, as the interlude of a dogthe level of the stream is higher by hundreds of feet away near the breezy mountains than in the lowlands near the Ohio. When a flood comes, and the volume of water is increased two or three fold, the stream rises at many points twenty or thirty feet in a day or two, Just now the question "Is marriage a failure?" but is everywhere higher than before. Only an idiot would claim that the flood makes no difference with the height of the stream, because it is still several hundred feet higher near the mountain than in the lowlands. Only an idiot would argue that the flood does not the question; or, at all events, tend to degrade swell the stream at all, because the rise is the popular conception of a divine institution, and greater in narrow places than where the channel is broader.

level everywhere, and yet it lifts wages far civil contract. more in places or occupations where the supply of labor is small than where it is large. Then to the level of the water in the mountains.

Prior to protection in Germany and France wages were much higher in Great Britain than in either of those countries, and nad been for many years. That was partly the result of though it has not yet reached the British level. in need. Eight years of protection have not yet overcome the effect of many years of free trade, Yet a Democrat thinks he has argued when he has said that "wages in protected Germany are lower than in free-trade England."

Prior to protection wages in Northern States were higher than in Southern States, where the Democratic party upheld slavery--that is robbery of labor. Wages in Indiana were higher than in Massachusetts, and wages in Minnesota were higher than in Indiana, and wages in mining settlements along the Rocky Mountains were higher than in Minnesota. Twentyseven years of protection have raised the rate ern wages are lower than Northern. Protection has raised the rate in Massachusetts, in and intelligence. Indiana, in Minnesota and in Colorado, and yet wages are higher in Colorado than in Massachusetts. So some ignorant Democrat cries out: "Protection has done nothing for wages, because behold, they are higher in one protected State than in another."

Against such ignorance it is hard to contend. Because such ignorance exists, the Democratic party exists. But this is a campaign of thinking and education, and tens of thousands of workingmen are learning this year that protection lifts wages more than any other power. because it vastly increases the number of establishments which have to pay wages, and afford to pay.

SHAM REFORM.

What branch of the public service is there that has not been debauched and demoralized by this sham reform Administration? Mr. Curtis cannot name one; Mr. Schurz cannot name one; and all the professional reformers are compelled to admit that the Administration has proved false to its professions and pledges. and yet Henry George and George William Curtis rejoice together when Reformer Schurz writes a letter in favor of Cleveland. Free trade was the substance for which they were contending, and Reform the veneering and false pretence.

The postal service has not been improved in efficiency even Democrats admit. But it has been more unscrupulously employed for partisan ends than in any other political campaign for twenty-eight years. What would Reformer Schurz have said if a Republican Administration had tampered with his mails from Washington in 1872, or kept back the campaign the papers to subscribers in order to stuff them this privately honest man defends and upholds a professedly Reform Administration in abuses which have not been committed under any other Administration within the memory of this generation.

Is it honest public service that you really contain able members of the party. On this the heavy expense. When Judge Thurman | aid which the worn-out candidate for Vice- but by main strength, didn't understand his in-

President is dragged away to Washington? What can be said of the scandals in the Land Office, in the Indian Service, in the issue of pensions to men who had never made applica-

tion or filed the proofs required by law? Men who want good government do not select such an Administration as this as a chosen instrument of reform. Day by day the Professional Reformers are proving that THE TRIBUNE was right in 1884 when it said that their real object was free trade, and Reform was only the thin and diaphanous disguise.

MARRIAGE AS A SIDE SHOW. Two more young people have been found, down East, who were willing for a consideration to allow their marriage to figure as one of the side shows of a State fair. The couple in question entered upon the holy state of matrimony standing in the car of an inflated balloon, in the presence of those gamblers and strikers; who could reward | 35,000 spectators. Admission to the entire show 50 cents, children half price. After the Congressman successful in preventing any dis- ceremony had been performed the twain that had been made one continued to furnish amusement for the 35,000 by ascending in the balloon, accompanied by the urbane aeronaut. All this happened of an afternoon. The balloon came down during the sole purpose of covering up scandals in his the evening, but was dragged two miles across Administration. It is simply intolerable that a swamp before its progress was stayed, and bride

This kind of "attraction" for State and county agricultural fairs apparently is growing in popularity. A number of side-show marriages have been solemnized-secularized would be the fitter term-during the season in various parts of the country. We are not sure that any of the other couples wedded in the car of a big balloon, but one loving pair pledged their troth on the coigne of vantage known as " the judges' stand." The understanding seems to be-in some of our neighboring States -that such a spectacle is a great card; that it draws as well as a horse trot or a ploughing match. Stimulated appar ntly by the success attending it, not long ago an enterprising merchant by way of "inaugurating" a new shop induced two souls with but a single thought, for the sake of a little money and some furniture, to be married in one of the great show windows of the building. What next? Where shall the line be drawn? Possibly the day is coming when we shall hear of a marriage taking which is at times swelled by floods to a great place as the feature of a circus, as the overture of a roller-skating tournament, as the afterpiece

If this sort of thing were simply an affront to taste it might be passed by without comment. But it is to be regarded as a blow at the well-being of society. Whatever tends to impair the sanctity of marriage is an offence against good morals is being extensively discussed. The answer must be an emphatic negative, unless we are prepared to admit that the existing social order, that civilization itself is a failure. But certainly these exhibitions in which marriage figures, not as a sacrament, but as a sideshow, tend to give point to to do that is to pave the way for making it a failure. "Our legislators," writes Burke, "know-This stream represents the course of wages, ing that marriage is the origin of all relations, and higher by hundreds of feet away near the consequently the first element of all duties, have mountain where settlers are few and labor endeavored by every art to make it sacred." And scarce than among the crowded populations in the same paragraph he protests against those scarce than among the crowded populations who would render marriage "no better than a along the sea coast. Protection is a flood, swelling two or three times the amount of an advertising annex to a fair, a balloon ascenwages to be disbursed. The result is a higher sion, a shop-opening, may nevertheless be made level of wages than before at all points, and to appear sacred. But the chances are that the yet the level in the mountains remains higher | lookers-on will be oblivious to the sacredness and than the level near the coast. It raises the receive the impression that it is a decided y common

There is a disposition in some quarters to chide the President for not showing greater haste in comes a Democratic blunderer and reasons that coming to the rescue of Governor Hill's desperate the flood cannot raise wages anywhere, be- fortunes. Patience, good friends! Do you not cause it does not lift them everywhere alike, know that Mr. Cleveland never hurries? It and does not hoist the water in the lowlands took him three years and a half to make the clean sweep that even the most devoted Civil Service reformers are forced to admit has been accomplished; but the President has "got there all the same" as the most inveterate and undisguised spoilsman would have done. land didn't begin to rally around Colonel Felmany generations of careful protection in Great lows last year till about the 1st of November, Britain. But since 1880 Germany and France but then he did it in excellent form. Give him have been protecting their industries, and the time, and no doubt he will render Mr. Hill the level of wages in both countries has been rising. assistance of which the Governor stands so sorely

By way of disguise, and also by way of doing a little turn of business on its own account. The Tribune urges monopolistic employers to make use of certain Tribune Extras as the means of threatening their men, and probably that is as convenient a way as any of conveying to workmen the hint that their employers intend to punish any of them who may venture to vote like freemen in behalf of the right and of their own interest.—(Commercial Advertiser.

This is unmitigated drivel. Not one word has been written for The Tribune which can be construed as a threat to working-people, or as counsel to employers to have recourse to any method of intimidation. The Extras (Nos. 104 and 108) which we have advised manufacturers and emplayers to circulate among their men bristle with facts compiled from Democratic sources, not threats directed against the working classes. at the South and at the North, and yet South- The appeal is made to the reason and good sense of every man who earns his bread by toil, skill

Looking at the matter by and large, it really does seem that it would not be violating the restrictions imposed by a scrupulous regard for truthfulness to remark that it is a condition, not a theory that uprears its formidable front across at their nuptials for over a century past. No one the pathway of David B. Hill.

The Democratic annex of so-called Independents in Newton, Mass., has issued an address stating that President Cleveland "has shown reasonable independence of party in making nominations for public office." The Newton "Independents" should send for a copy of Tribune Extra No. 100, "Democracy Photographed; the Record of a Bogus Reformer." After carefully perusing this, the amount which each establishment can they will know more about Mr. Cleveland's appointments and his "independence of party" than they can probably learn in any other way.

> What is the weight of Thurman?" The people are going to put him and Cleveland on the scales next month. The result will show that they don't weigh as much as Harrison and Merton by a large majority.

A correspondent of "The World" inquires:

To inquirer: You ask for the author of the song beginning:

I don't care a blank For any blank man That don't care a blank for me.

We are surprised that you should have to ask If you will turn to that beautiful little work, " A Broken Heart and other Symphonies in Very Dark Blue," by D. B. Hill, you will find the mournful balind in which the lines are to be found.

Election day is one month distant. The next four weeks will be busy ones for both parties. The admirable and thorough canvass that the Republicans have been making and will continue to make furnishes the most ample ground for the confidence which everywhere inspires and heartens them. The issue made by the other side is the issues of his St. Louis newspaper, or delayed very one on which Republicans have been desirous that the lines of battle should be drawn, with Republican documents? What fiery zeal They have an excellent National ticket, and in would have inspired his denunciations! Yet this State, with the strong candidates, the active canvass which Mr. Miller is making and the special issue that has come to the front, there is every reason for confidence. At the distance of a month all the signs look auspicious. There is no reason why the situation should change before November 6, except in the direction of becoming more favor-The Republicans hold the winning cards, want, Mr. Curtis? Then what have you to All that is necessary is to play them right. The tive. Especially will the County Convention | deficiency bill after another bears witness to | say of Garland and the telephone scandal, to | man who played the violin, not by ear or by note.

strument, but hard work is the way to win elec-

To David R Hill: Now that your own defeat is practically assured, you can devote all your energies to the welfare of the Democratic National ticket. No charge for the suggestion.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. John P. Stockton will henceforth make his home at Princeton, N. J., in the residence vacated by President Patton.

Mrs. Sheridan will enlarge her cottage at Nonquit and spend her summers there. "Bishop" Oberly has a family of pretty daughters.

Mr. Sidney Low is the new editor of "The St. James's Gazette"; a young man educated at Oxford, and trained in newspaper work by the great journalist whose place he is trying to till.

Mrs. John A. Logan is having her Washington house extensively improved. She is having a gallery built, in which she will place her collection of articles connected with the public life of the General. The upper nected with the public life of the General. The upp portions of the walls will be covered with painting representing the principal military events in white the General participated. There will be cases containing relies to which is attached great interest, as the entire place will be a memorial to her husban. The memorial chapel to General Logan is now bein built in the Soldiers' Home Cemetery, near the matentanes to the grounds. It is Mrs. Logan's intention remove the remains of General Logan to this chapfrom the vault in Rock Creek Cemetery, where the have rested since the funeral. Professor Henry Carvill Lewis left the bulk of his

fortune of \$100,000 to his widow and daughter, with contingent bequests, in the event of their death, for the advancement of science. The will provides for a distribution of his scientific library and geological specimens, to various institutions of learning. microscopical rock sections are left to his friend, Dr. microscopical rock sections are left to his friend, De-George H. Williams, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, as also any mineralogical or lithological books that he may desire. Professor Lewis's unpub-lished scientific manuscripts are to be edited and pub-lished, and Dr. Williams is appointed editor of those relating to mineralogy and geology. Just before his death Professor Lewis bought in Europe a large ad-ditional collection of books and specimens, and these are to be given to the Academy of Natural Sciences after Dr. Williams has selected therefrom such as he may desire for his own use.

Mme. Patti-Nicolini, when at home, rises at half urs, dines at 7, and goes to bed at half past 9.

Baltimore, Oct. 8 .- Dr. William Osler, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hop-kins University.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Says a clergyman of this city: "I think I speak for a great many sensible Americans when I protest against the silly tomfoolery of 'christening' vessels. Not only is the practice a childish survival of a past age, but it is a piece of gross irreverence to parody Christian baptism in this way. There is no objection to some even that is out of place in this busy age. But it is shocking to have vessels 'christened,' that is, made members of the Christian Church, by means of a bottle of champagne. By the way, if it is necessary to thus formally name ships, why isn't it just as necessary to go through the same ceremonies in naming flat houses and office buildings !"

WHEN JIM WAS DEAD "Hit sarved him right," the nabors sed,
An' 'bused him for the life he'd led,
An' him alving thar at rest
With not a rose upon his breast!
Ah! menny cruel words they sed
When Jim was dead.

"Jes' killed hisself." "Too mean ter live."
They didn't hav' one word ter give
Of comfort as they hovered near
An' gazed on Jim a-lying there!
"Thar ain't no use to talk," they sed,
"He's better dead!"

But suddenly the room growed still,
While God's white sunshine seemed to fill
The dark place with a gleam of life.
An' o'er the dead she bent-Jim's wife!
An' with her lips close, close to his,
As tho' be knew an' felt the kiss.
She sobbed—a touchin' sight ter see— "Ah! Jim was always good fer me!"
I tell you when that cum fer light

It tell you when that cum for light
It kinder set the dead man right;
An' round the weenin' woman they
Throwed kindly arms of love that day,
And mingled with their own they shed
The tenderest tears—when Jim was dead.
—(F. L. Sianton in Atlanta Constitution. Outda" has "heard with infinite pity that ther

are no peasants in America, only hired men!" will come over here she will find plenty of men Europe. As it is, they are American gentlemen, a A greater mistake could not be made, nor one that type of manhood to which "Ouida" is possibly a indicates a more superficial view of the fact. France stranger. By the way, her "infinite pity" is quite thrown away on these ex-peasants, and she had better land, and the French stage has produced only two bestow it on the free-trade serfs of her own country. Question of Schools.-First Mother-The school

around the corner is a most extended does learn so fast.

Second Mother—Oh, you're mistaken, utterly mistaken. It's a mistrable school. My boy doesn't learn a thing.—(Philadelphia Record.

It is really cruel of the organ-grinders to get under the window of Governor Hill's sleeping apartment and play "The Letter that Never Came."

Ticknor once told Wolf, the great Greek scholar at Gottingen, of a clergyman in New-York who said he spent his leisure, oftentimes, in reading the choruses of Eschylus, and that he read them easily without a dictionary. Wolf quietly replied: "That New-York clergyman did not tell the truth."—(Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

On a Bowery campaign banner the portraits of Cleveland and Thurman are indistinct and badly faded. while David Bennett Hill's portrait stands out with copperplate clearness. Can there be any method in his seeming pictorial madness?

when Washington Irving was leaving Abbotsford, after he had long enloyed the society of its immale, Walter Scott accompanied him to the gate and there took his hand. He knew there was liftle probability that they would ever meet again, but, true heart that he was, not wishing to have his guest's pleasant recollections embittered, he said to Irving:

"I will not say good-by, for that is a word which makes me sad; but I will say come again and enjoy my hospitality."

A little of Scott's common sense at the depots of this country would be a good thing for those who part, as well as for those who have to look on.—(Chicago Mail.

The family of Admiral Dupont possesses a much prized heldoom in the form of a pearl breastpin. This pin has been worn by the brides of the family but a bride bearing the Dupont name is allowed to wear the pin. Good luck is believed to accompany

"On which horn will they impale themselves!" asks The New York Tribune, referring to the Democracy. In New-York State they have already impaled themselves on a "horn" of whiskey.—(Norristown Herald.

CORRECTIONS THAT DON'T CORRECT. From The Albany Evening Journal.

From The Albany Evening Journal.

Over a week ago "The Journal" copied from The New York Tribune a list of 122 names of convers from the Democracy to liarrison and protection. "The Argus" has since been trying to find errors in the list, and yesterday asserted that one of the gentlemen, names i lyde, of Poughkeepsie, will support the Democratic teket. Possibly Mr. Hyde was wrongly quoted, but it is cold comfort for "The Argus" when it is obliged to inferentially admit, in making the correction, that the list was substantially correct. "The Argus" recently stated that Mr. Green, of Mechanicville, was wrongly quoted as a convert to protection. It appears that he voted the whole Democratic teket in 1884, but has this year male at 1 ast a partial reformation, for he has declared that he will not vote for Governor Hill's re-election.

AN OUTSIDE OPINION OF HILL. From The National Baptist.

From The National Baptist.

As the reader is well aware, "The National Baptist" (published in Philadelphia has no politics in the sense popularly given to that word; but there are sometimes issues which cease to be political and become moral. The present Governor of New-York David E. Hill, has been renominated. During his entire term of office, he has gained a bad celebrity by opposing all good legislation and by favoring all had. He has especially distinguished himself by vetoing every act that at all diminishes the malign power of the salcon. Among these was an act fornighting the every act that at all diminishes the maning power of the sale of liquor in the State Capitol. Everything points to him as a man to be defeated. It seems to us that it is the duty of every Christian clitzen in the Empire State, of every friend of morality and temperance, to do everything that he can to prevent Governor Hill from continuing to damage and discredit the State. Every friend of temperance who fails to vote against him in the most effective way, will make a grave mistake.

MUCH TOO EARNEST.

From The Boston Saturday Gazette. It is rather late in the day for G. Cleveland and other Democrats to say that they have entered upon no crusate for free trade. They should have made this statement some months ago to have any sensible person believe it. They reutind one of the lady who protested too much.

THE WARNING OF A SAGE.

From The Boston Advertiser.

From The Boston Advertiser.

"Mr. Dana is a gentieman of experienced observaflon," gleefully remarks "The Herald," after citing
from "The New-York Sun" a prediction that meets its
own wishes. Yes, Mr. Dana is all that; and it would
have been well for the Democratic party had it taken
heed when Mr. Dana warned Cleveland, Milfs & Co.,
as a conclusion drawn from his "experienced observation," that any coquetting with free trade meant Democratic defeas.

THE DRAMA.

The King is dead-long liev the King! Wallack's

heatre has gone and its name will be written no

PALMER'S THEATRE-COOUELIN

re; but Palmer's Theatre reigns in its stead, and more; but Palmer's Theatre reigns in its stead, and the duty of the hour is to welcome the new house. May it have a noble career and a superb renown, worthy of its traditions and commensurate with the aspiration and the augmented facilities of the new age; With Mr. Albert M. Palmer's labors and achievements the American public is entirely and gladly familiar. He long ago gained their sympathy and respect. His name has long been a guarantee of excellence in theatrical enterprise. When the old order changesas change it must-it is always well for the comm that an ancient and settled institution should pass into the care of experienced, prudent, and trustworthy A great theatre is not a shop; it is a public teacher and a public guide. Mr. Palmer inherits a great trust, and everybody who can appreciate the present situation in dramatic affairs should be glad to feel that Palmer's Theatre is under the control of an accomplished, sagacious, and versatile leader. No one can doubt that it will be made and maintained a living institution of to-day, representative of the tastes and feelings of the passing hour, popular with all classes, and yet harmonious with the intellectual drift of our time. Every friend of the stage, accordingly, will re-echo this greeting to the new house. Prosperity and honor be upon it, pleasure within its walls, and pure thought and gentle feeling in every influence that its works may diffuse! Upon the dead and gone past let fall the laurel of homage and the lilles of peace. For the new age let the red roses blo and the lights sparkle and the trumpet sound. Long live the King! Palmer's Theatre was opened last night under cir

sumstances of uncommon interest and brilliancy. Every seat in it was occupied, every place of prospect thronged. A finer audience, whether in quality or numbers, has seldom been assembled within its limits. The mind, the wealth, the beauty, the fashion of the city were all represented in this eager and kindly multitude. It is a characteristic of the American community that is always wishes success to new enterprise and always gives a hearty and cheerful welcome to the stranger. . Many persons attended to greet Mr. Palmer and to wish God-speed; many to greet Mr. Coquelin and his associates of the French stage and to assure them that New-York is a cosmopolitan city and that there s no prejudice or hostility here against foreign artists; many to please their taste for French acting and gratify their natural curiosity with reference to a distinguished public man. The soft lights, the rich dresses, the music, the perfumed air, the joy-ous excitement of the crowd and the pervading festival tone of this occasion made up a scene of unommon and delightful animation, much enjoyed while it was passing and long to be remembered. Mr. Coquelin, upon his first entrance, was applauded and cheered with vociferous enthusiasm, and down to the fall of the last curtain he must have felt that baptism in this way. There is no objection to some he was acting in the presence of thoroughly appre-simple ceremony in giving a vessel a name, although clative and sympathetic friends. Miss Hading did not appear, but from one of the boxes she watched the triumph of her distinguished associate, and, no doubt, rejoiced in his talent and good fortune. The subsidiary actors, co-operating with Mr. Coquelin, had their due share of the kindly public welcome. The stage was better lit and more tastefully emellished than it usually is at the Theatre Francals. In all respects the night was one of pleasure, and this inaugural must be recorded as exceptionally pleasing and auspicious. Mr. Palmer's first season at the new house will

necessarily be devoted to the fulfilment of star contracts that mostly were existent when he took the theatre. Mr. Coquelin, Miss Hading, Miss Mary Anderson, Mrs. Potter, Signor Salvini and other favorite players are to fill up the time for more than a year. Not till November 4, 1889, will Palmer Theatre be occupied by a stock company. It might well be wished that this wise and able manager had been able to begin in accordance with his own well tried and thoroughly vindicated policy, and to prefigure at the outset the method of his projected enterprise. But "Rome was not built in a day," and since for twelve months the public is to see star combinations, it is refreshing to observe that they have been chosen from among the best in the world. Comedy upon the French stage has been developed and cultivated to its utmost extent, and comedy as exemplified by Mr. Coquelin and Miss Hading may well impress the public mind as a matter not less for serious thought than for cordial enjoyment. There is one delusion, however, long widely preva-lent on this subject, which ought to be discarded—

the belief, namely, that whatever is French in dra-

matte art is necessarily superior to everything else

has no dramatic literature compared to that of Engactors-Rachel and Frederick Lemaire-who can justly be named as in any sense the peers of Garrick. Edmund Kean, Mrs. Siddons, Henry Irving and Ed win Booth. The French temperament is mercurial and excitable; the French mind is exceedingly ingenious, and French actors usually and naturally succeed delightfully well in expressing superficial aspects of character, feeling manners, and everyday life. But when the deep springs of emotion are to be stirred, when the foundations of spiritual being are broken up and the human soul flows into the forms of artistic expression, the more profound and passionate temperament of the English race greatly excels, and has indeed gained most of the great victories recorded in the history of the stage. Such acting as that of Mr. Coquelin-who was seen last night in "Les Precieuses Ridicules" and "La Joie Fait Peur,"-pleasing and most enjoyable, ought to teach a salutary lesson upon this theme, at least to those observers who care for a sane view of the drama. These plays are well known here, and they require no present description. A translation of the former was offered last season at the Lyceum, and the latter has been widely and sufficiently interpreted through the medium of Mr. Boucicault.s piece called Kerry"-in which that metallic and laborious actor, notwithstanding his hard, soutiess and unsympathetic temperament, obtained a conspicuous success, largely due to the power of the dramat c situation. Mohere's play is a skit upon affectation, neither cogent in its moral reproof nor pungent in its satire, but brisk and breezy in spir.t and expressed in a style of felicitous vivacity. The pivot of "La Jole Fait Peur" is the serio-comic perplexity of an affect onate, eccentric old servant, who must break to a grief-stricken mother the good but dangerous news that her son is living whom she supposes to be dead. In the first piece Mr. Coquelin enacted Mascarille, the valet, attired of two vanid girls, in order to rebuke their folly and hum liate their silly pride. In the last piece he enacted Noel, the loving, tremulous, and much perturbed old servant. In both his mastery of technical method was shown to bo that of great talent and ripe experience.

Mr. Coquelln is a representative French comedian, and wherever dramatic affairs are studied his fame has long been established. But Mr. Coquelin is not the first of French actors, nor is there any reason why thought should turn to enthusiasm in the contemplation of his works. He is not, for example, either so
line in nature, so various in capacity, so noble in
presence, so high in art, or so innerating in character
as his compeer, Mr. Got; while in imagination,
spirituality and poetic sensibility his acting does not
approximate to the standard represented by that of
Mr. Jeiferson. This is not said in the retry spirit
of comparison—always stupid and profiless—but with
a sole and simple view to definition. Mr. Coquelin's
artistic personality appears to be what in his own
country would be denominated bourgeois. His level
is the excellent level of porfect medicarity. All that
he says and does upon the stage is said and done
well; he can create an filmsion; he can sustain interest, and he leaves the observer entirely pleased
and satisfied with an acute sense of character, remarkable skill in shading its moods and folbles, and
exquisite smoothness in its personification. His appearance lacks distinction and his voice lacks pathos.
A sturdy and competent actor for robust characters
of everyday drama, a dro!! and quizzical humorist, a
thorough artist within a narrow field, Mr. Coquelin
must always please many, because so clever, so
obvious and so casily understood. He has no message
for those who crave genius or poetry, but he satisfies
ever, gational expectation of those who are count
with good acting. He was at his best last right in
his monologue rectations—these being marked by
great variety of mood, rare flexibility of voice, and
relicitous playfulness of humor. He was recalled and
cheered no less than eight times in the course of the
night. thought should turn to enthusiasm in the contemplanight.

The audience was a large and brilliant one. In the boxes were J. B. Carson and party, of Chicago; Miss Maude Harrison, C. H. Munn and party, of Washington; Robert Duniap and party, J. C. Moore, A. M. Paimer, Cantan Wildam Coonery Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Abbey, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Yandenbiff, Cooned and Mrs. Wildam Jay and Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Abbey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Braem. Among those present in the body of the boase were General Rorace Porter, Marquis De Creisse. Henry Gissy, Louis Henry questioned France, August Belmont, Mrs. Fahnestock, General Sickles, Henry Dissimore, Dr. Phelps, Messus, Decker and Howell, of Decker, Rowell & Co., George Legg, A. Werner, Mrs. Henry Roener, Kowland Knoodler, Joseph Mora, Mr. Gerbert, Mr. Martin, John Hoey, Mr. Jaubert, Thomas Morse, Dr. S. Kogugaare, Dr. H. Abert, Mr. Norman, Mr. Baeard, Miss Woodleaf, Miss Neusstadt, C. Ruxton, Mrs. Patierson, E. L. Oppenheim, Miss Breese, W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. Halsey, George Adlen, Mr. Gaffney, Mr. Frankenhelmer, George E. Taintor, E. A. Caswell, L. P. Woodhouse, D. Dulin, Mr. Binsee, Mr. Herbert, John Gunther, G. P. Hoey, Mr. Southaet, Mr. Buckley, M. Schaab, Anson Ward, U. S. N., Mrs. J. R. Beane, Mrs. Cross. Mrs. Bellow.